

# OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

## PLANS NEW INSTITUTION.

State Secures Data on Building of Home for Feeble-Minded.

Salem—For the first time in the history of Oregon, this state has gone about the establishment of a public institution in a businesslike way. In planning for the establishment of a home for the feeble-minded, the Board of Public Building Commissioners arranged to send Superintendent G. W. Jones, of the State Blind School, on a tour of Eastern States for the purpose of gathering data which will enable this state to avoid the errors for which other states have paid by dear experience. When other state institutions were established, the locations were selected and the buildings constructed with little anticipation of future needs. In the case of the home for the feeble-minded it will be different. The Board is looking particularly to the requirements of such an institution 25 or 30 years or more hence.

Superintendent Jones filed his report yesterday—a voluminous document accompanied by statistics from institutions visited by him. Most valuable of all is the information gained by personal conversation with the managers of similar institutions in the Eastern States.

Superintendent Jones concludes his report as follows: "Oregon cannot delay this important work much longer without laying us liable to the charge of neglecting one of the most important duties which our civilization has imposed upon us as a people. Oregon must not be the last Northern State to make provision for this class, and it is to be hoped that the wise plans of the last Legislature will be carried into effect by the coming session."

## STEAMERS FOR KLAMATH LAKE.

One Being Built at Klamath Falls and One at Portland.

Klamath Falls—Navigation as a permanent means of transportation of the Klamath Basin is to be more effectually established by the founding of a new steamer route between Klamath Falls and Fort Klamath. There is now being built at the local boatyards a new steamboat that will be operated regularly between this place and Fort Klamath, making the trip in about four hours in each direction. This line will be especially devoted to the carrying of deer during its existence here, and also the people of the country lying north of the upper Klamath Lake and to caring for the tourist travel of the summer season for Crater Lake and other points of interest in that direction.

Work is progressing very satisfactorily deepening the Klamath river at a point just below Lake Ewauna, where a reef about 30 feet in width has been a barrier to navigation for the last several years. This reef is being removed by the efforts of the Klamath Lake-Navigation Company, which is having a second steamer built to ply the river and Lower Klamath Lake.

## Spray May Have Caused Death.

Hoed River—James H. McGinnis, a native of Ontario, Ont., who has been staying with his brother, D. L. McGinnis, an employee of the Menominee Lumber Mill, died very suddenly Tuesday from what is now thought to have been poison. At the time of his sudden illness he was attended by a physician, who could not diagnose his case, but left a prescription which, it is said, failed to help him, and he died in a short time.

Since his death it has been discovered that McGinnis, who had only been here a short time, had been in the habit of eating a good many apples and that they were covered with spray, which he did not wipe off. The spray is poisonous and symptoms of which he was attacked, such as vomiting and severe pains in the abdomen, now lead his friends to think that he died from its effects.

## Finances of Clackamas.

Oregon City—The net indebtedness of Clackamas County, according to the semi-annual report of Clerk Greenman, just completed, and covering the six months ending September 30 last, is \$63,335.24. There are outstanding warrants to the amount of \$53,994.53, upon which the estimated interest is \$1,800. In addition there are outstanding warrants aggregating \$18,342.70. On the total indebtedness of \$74,172.47, there is applicable cash on hand and uncollected taxes amounting to \$10,781.08, reducing the actual indebtedness to \$63,335.24. Clerk Greenman's report also shows the current expenses of the county for the period covered in the report to have been \$24,030.13, and in the same length of time the county spent \$41,522.64 in the improvement of roads.

## Agricultural Society Election.

Pendleton—The Umatilla County Agricultural Society held a meeting recently in the parlors of the Commercial Association and electing the following officers: President, C. E. Roosevelt as the three members of the Third Eastern Oregon District Fair Commission. This Commission, which consists of seven members, will hold its regular business meeting in this city Tuesday, November 13. One of the other members, R. F. Hynd, of Heppner, is elected by the Morrow County Agricultural Society, while three are appointed by the Governor.

## In Favor of a Jute Mill.

Pendleton—The Inland Empire Wheatgrowers' Association held a meeting at which it was decided that every effort should be made to secure the passage of the next Legislature the necessary legislation for the establishment of a jute mill at the penitentiary. A committee was appointed to gather data concerning the proposal, and farmers from all over this section will be present at the Legislature to aid in the passage of the desired bill.

## Polk Orchardists Elated.

Dallas—The people of Polk County are highly elated by the success of the first apple crop, and a larger and better show is already being planned for next year. The exhibit of choice fruit has demonstrated the fact that the Willamette Valley can produce apples as fine as can be raised in any other section of the world, and that the farmers in cultivating their orchards and preparing their fruit for the market.

## CAPTURE SOLDIERS' SUPPLIES.

Utah Loot Wagon, While Troops Go on Short Rations.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 2.—A band of 100 Ute Indians, it is reported, captured a wagon loaded with flour and supplies bound from Arvada to the Tenth and Sixth Cavalry. The driver was held at a rifle's muzzle while the redskins sacked the load and carried it away allowing the driver to proceed with the empty wagon.

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 2.—Further details of the raiding of a government supply train bound for the camps of the Tenth and Sixth Cavalry from the Arvada characterizes it as a very clever piece of work, evidently planned by some of the older heads of the Ute tribe. According to Driver James Forgan, no Indians were in sight until a bunch of about 100 mounted redskins suddenly dashed out of a dense forest in the hills and quickly surrounded him. They were armed with bows and arrows, and while several Indians kept Forgan under their rifles, the balance of the force, a pack of which weighed about 500 pounds, was carried off by the Utes, who then disappeared into the hills.

As the result of the raiding of the supply train, the Utes are in need, and are looking to a chase of the Utes are practically at a standstill until supplies can be had. More supply trains will be sent out from Arvada at once. Troops from Keesh and supplies are now at Ashland, on the way to the camp of the Tenth near Moorhead.

The Utes have completely outfitted the military, and are now reported back in Wyoming, where they reported the Utes, retracing the route by which they entered Montana. They evidently know of the arrival of troops at Ashland, and have either given up the attempt to reach the Cheyennes, or are waiting for that band to meet them in some other part of the country. The Utes on Bear Creek have not moved, according to a telephone message received yesterday afternoon.

## DEBT DECREASED \$2,074,829.

Treasury Has Comfortable Cash Balance of \$373,300,810.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business October 31, 1906, the total debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$952,171,364, which is a decrease for the month of \$2,074,829. The debt is repaid as follows: Interest-bearing debt \$925,159,270. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,123,205. Debt bearing no interest, \$309,189,719.

Total, \$1,325,472,174. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$1,103,897,560; official certificates and treasury notes general fund, \$174,029,968; in National bank deposits, \$145,975,346; in treasury of Philippine Islands, \$4,730,963; total, \$1,581,633,277, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,208,332,437, which leaves a cash balance of \$373,300,810.

## DALNY OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Free Port in Manchuria Can Buy Many American Products.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Dalny was opened to the trade of the world on September 1 without any ceremony whatever, according to a report made to the State Department by John Edward Jones, the American Consul.

Mr. Jones says that many Japanese cargoes have arrived. At present no business houses are available, but Mr. Jones says a number of Japanese firms have obtained permission to repair buildings which were damaged in the late war and merchants of other nations can obtain the same right.

Haste is necessary, however, the Consul says.

As the Manchurians regard wheat as their staple crop, Mr. Jones says it is likely that the Sungari Valley will be entirely devoted to wheat next year, and in consequence, there will be a demand for farming machinery. Cotton goods are also in demand.

Some American cotton fabrics already have been received, but Japan is working hard for the trade. The Japanese want dyed cloth ready to make up, and are especially fond of light and dark blue colors. Food is scarce and high-priced and it is almost impossible to get labor.

## Radical Laws for France.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has decided to include in its Parliamentary program the purchase of the Western Railway, and a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty. War of continental amount to their entire suppression, substituting therefore civil procedure in the case of offenses punishable by common law, while disciplinary courts will deal with infractions of discipline.

## Minister of Public Works Barthon's Project for the Revision of the State of all mines.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Minister of Public Works Barthon's project for the revision of the state of all mines.

## Can't Fool Him on Turkey.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2.—The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Surgeon-General Rixey, at Pine Knot, got up early this morning and started on a hunt for wild turkeys. The President has never pooped a wild turkey and it is his ambition to add one to his record. Some of his neighbors undertook to play a joke on him by turning a flock of domestic turkeys of the mammoth bronze variety into the woods and driving them so that they would fall a prey to the President's gun, but Mr. Roosevelt would have none of the domestic birds.

## Monument on White Plains.

White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Amid the waving of flags and cheers from 8,000 people, the monument commemorating the battle of White Plains on its 130th anniversary was dedicated. The Village Park Association erected the monument on the spot that marks the battle-site of General Washington. The stone is of granite, and the tablet of bronze. On the top of the stone is the old mortar cannon dug up near the spot.

## Over 2,000 Children and Several Grand Army posts assisted.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—The Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill with the object of ameliorating the conditions of women and children who are compelled to work for a living.

# Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

## GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENTS.

The annual encampments of the Grand Army veterans served no other purpose than to exhibit to the nation the strength and vitality. At a time when the public is absorbed in the contemplation of diverse troubles, political and commercial, they disclose the presence of a national spirit which took us through an upheaval far greater and more terrible than any peril now even remotely seen. It may be doubted whether any other event of the year does so much to correct our historical perspective and enable us to see things in their true relation as does this annual reunion of the old soldiers.

The final abandonment of the encampments, when it becomes necessary to discontinue them, will be a distinct loss to the nation. Depriving it of an object lesson which has been stimulating and helpful and could be given in no other way. The mere sight of the aging veterans on parade is something to stir the imagination and kindle anew the fire of loyalty and national pride. No commemorative custom or memorial service which may be adopted in later years will take the place of the sight of the soldiers themselves.

There is added reason, therefore, why each of the encampments to come should be made the occasion for such a demonstration of deep and tender interest as that which has greeted the veterans in their meeting at Minneapolis. Not on sentimental grounds alone, but for reasons of practical policy, we cannot well make too much of these meetings or cherish their memory too carefully.

## EDUCATING FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

The question of how to educate the daughter of a farmer for the real duties of life has been solved by the government of Belgium. Free schools have been established in different sections for the purpose of giving girls instruction in the many branches of agriculture and home housekeeping. Girls are admitted to the schools when fifteen years old, and kept in training for ten months. During that time they are expected to study and master the elements of agriculture, dairy farming, housekeeping and accounts, and be prepared to go out in the world and practice the lessons taught, in many instances becoming teachers.

Belgium is a thickly populated country. There are numerous cities and towns that tempt the young people to leave the farms. The daughters of well-to-do farmers are inclined to take life easy and try to live above working on the farm. It was to correct this growing evil that the new schools were instituted. Every school admits fifteen pupils. Every girl has a room to herself, and must take proper care of it while she remains a student. All are dressed alike, and their clothing is made of ordinary material. A term of ten months generally entitles the pupil with a liking for the farm, and results in keeping the girls at home and benefiting the country by their lives of usefulness.

Modern life on the farm should be enticing to the sons and daughters of the country. It certainly presents many attractions not found in the pioneer days of agriculture. There is a hope for homes and happiness in the future that cannot be held out in the markets of commerce. Any system of educating that tends to training the minds of pupils in a direction is not to be commended. The world of humanity must become a home-loving and home-building population to insure peace among the many families. There are more

opportunities on the farm for getting an interest in the land than in any occupation offered enterprising young people. There is a future in agriculture for women. It has opportunities for advancement in every legitimate field of human endeavor. That work should not be overlooked by any parent or guardian.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## DIRECTORS WHO DO NOT DIRECT.

THE summer season is usually uneventful in the financial world, but developments of late have attracted world wide interest. The United States has seen two demonstrations of frenzied finance, in the destruction of a Chicago bank and a great Philadelphia banking and real estate loan concern. Hundreds of poor people have found their hard-earned savings swept away, and the newspapers are again busily discussing that great financial menace, "the director who does not direct." Well known and able financiers of Philadelphia were on the board of the trust company, and regularly the late president showed them large packages containing the company's securities—all "gilt-edged." So said the president. Not one of those well-known and able financiers ever dreamed of investigating the packages; and for all the directors knew the packages, representing the foundation of the whole structure, might have contained sawdust.

The truth was at last revealed, but not through any mental efforts of the directors. The suicide of the unfortunate president started an investigation, quickly disclosing a state of affairs that might never have materialized had the directors fully appreciated the importance of their trust. This, and many other similar disasters have developed such an obvious moral that a new era must come—an era in which directors, whether of the Bank of England, or of a concern capitalized at \$5,000, will exercise a vigilant safeguard over the interests of all who are dependent upon their company's success.—Montreal Star.

## TALK IT OVER WITH YOUR WIFE.

WHENEVER a man with a wife and family becomes a criminal, he inflicts cruel sufferings upon the innocent. These silent sufferers deserve the deepest sympathy. The misery they endure cannot be appreciated by those who have never passed through such a harrowing experience. It is lamentable that so few men observe the rule which Tacitus says was observed by the old Germans, "In all important matters they consult their women." The blasting of many a man's reputation, once fair and unspotted, might have been prevented if he had made a confidant of his wife in his business affairs. Defalcations, embezzlements, betrayals of trust and other criminal acts committed in the feverish haste to get rich quickly in many instances would not have been engaged in if the wife had been consulted before the first wrongful or doubtful step had been taken.

Most women have swift intuitions in matters into which the moral law enters. Few of them are skilled in finance, yet the foundation of the financial success of very many men lies in the prudent counsel and management of the wife. Numbers of our most successful business men owe their good fortune largely to the encouraging or restraining advice of their wives in all important crises in their affairs. As one of the chief sufferers when a false or imprudent step is taken by the husband, the wife is entitled to take the place of counselor and guide whenever such aid is needed.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## WHILE THE FOREST GROWS.

Shrubs, Herbs and Flowers Disappear for Lack of Sunlight. In its youth the spruce forest offers an inviting home to flowering plants, both shrubs and herbs. The soil is moist and rich, consisting in large part of decaying leaves and twigs. The shade and decks of sunshine appear everywhere in it. The light is not strong enough to produce a tangled undergrowth, but a well-developed growth is found everywhere except in the most shaded spots.

The layer of shrubs and bushes consists largely of the mountain maple, rose and hawthorn, among which are scattered birches, gooseberries, raspberries and viburnums. In spring the ground is carpeted with strawberries. Along the brooks white and yellow violets are common and orchids are scattered here and there. In the summer flowers are abundant, gentians, blue-bells, goldenrods, daisies, columbines and painted cups vying with each other in giving color to the mass of green. In the shaded places low ferns abound, while the moist soil of the shadiest nooks is clothed with mosses and lichens.

As the forest grows older the shrubs are the first plants to disappear, because of the increasing shade. They are followed after a few years first by the taller herbs and then by the others, until only those flowers that require little light are left. Even these persist only in more open spots and finally disappear and the shade becomes uniformly dense.

A mature forest, 200 years old or more, rarely allows even a stray sunbeam to pass and beneath it is twilight at noonday. A few evergreen pines blossom in scattered groups. Clusters of the coral root are found frequently in bloom, but this is a leafless orchid that requires little or no light. The ground is covered with a dense layer of brown spruce needles, which furnish a home for toadstools and cup fungi, and in the moister places for lichens and mosses.

The forest has now reached its final stage. It may still persist in this form for several hundred years. Indeed, if it is not removed by an accident, it is difficult to set a limit to its age. In any event, a forest can rarely live 1,000 years, owing to the great weight of the tree tops and the fact that decay is constantly weakening the trunks.—St. Nicholas.

The big apples, the big potatoes, the big pumpkins, etc., produced this year, are entirely too big for the small sized families now fashionable. Something will have to be done to adjust this difference in size.

In looking yourself over, here is a good thing to remember: In all reasonable probability, you do not know much, therefore be careful in coming to conclusions.

As soon as you eat, it's all over at a picnic.

# QUEER STORIES

Successful experiments have been made in generating electricity to light railway trains by placing a fan on the front end of the locomotive. The pressure of the air revolves the fan and produces the power.

Two brothers, both veterans of the Civil War, met at San Diego, Cal., recently, after a separation of thirty-five years, during which time neither had received word from the other. They are J. M. Lucas of New Mexico and J. H. Lucas of San Diego. Each had thought the other dead until this meeting, a result of the recent G. A. R. encampment.

The new army rifle will pierce six human bodies or 1 1/2 feet of pine at 6,000 feet. The use of such a cartridge in riots would endanger the lives of every person within 1 1/2 miles. For that reason the "riot charge" has been provided. It contains thirty-four grains of powder and two round balls weighing forty-two grains. Its fire is not effective at over 600 feet.

You put a lump of coal on the fire. It weighs a pound only, yet the amount of energy you let loose is positively alarming. An exceptionally powerful man can do half as much work as a horse for a brief period—not more than 2 1/2 minutes at a time. Imagine 100 such men pulling with all their power at a rope until, at the end of 150 seconds, they fall back exhausted. That little black lump of coal could do all that work, and continue it for another two minutes, if you could utilize all the heat it gives forth before it crumbles down into white ash.

The selectmen of Brookline, Mass., are experimenting with a plan for destroying mosquitoes by means of music notes. The experiments are being made by the town bacteriological laboratory under Sup't. Mythen. It has been discovered that a certain number of musical vibrations will cause mosquitoes to experience sudden and complete paralysis. Not only does this intensified note arrest the insect in flight, but it will hurl it from ceiling or wall. Also, because of a strange construction of the mosquito's auditory system it causes the insect to plunge undeviatingly toward the spot whence the music starts.

Dr. Frank Snow, with a small party of Kansas University students, has been back catching in southwest Arizona. They brought back 15,000 specimens, all planned and labeled, of which some 100 are new to science. Of these, 5,430 are beetles, 4,500 are flies, 1,920 are butterflies and moths, and the rest run the list of bees, wasps, bugs and insects. The butterflies and moths were collected at night by spreading on a tree near the camp a mixture of beer and molasses. Dr. Snow made two expeditions during the summer vacation. The regents appropriated for this purpose \$200. The grand result was upward of 30,000 specimens. On the last trip he secured 100 specimens of a beetle that is catalogued to sell at \$1 per specimen. The whole collection in Kansas University is exceeded in the United States by that of Harvard University alone.

## THE GERMAN EMPRESS IN COMMAND OF HER OWN REGIMENT.



At a review during the maneuvers in Silesia the German Empress led her own regiment, the cuirassiers of the Garde du Corps, past the Kaiser. The empress wore the cuirassiers' uniform, but not the helmet, which was replaced by a plumed hat. The late Empress Frederick

## HOW TO HOUSE POULTRY.

Build a Structure with a South Front and Good Drainage.

If houses for poultry are to be built attended to the matter before cold weather interferes with the coming of the fowls into the house, they should be built in cold weather and not in the heat of summer. The fowls should be covered with chaff. The shed floor should be covered with chaff, six or seven inches deep, and the fowls should be allowed to walk on it. If road dust or sand is mixed with it the better the fowls will be suited. If grain is scattered over the litter the fowls will busy themselves scratching for it, and this open-air exercise will be a strong factor in keeping the flock healthy. It will also result in a larger yield of eggs if an egg-producing diet is given in connection with it.

## BRAZIL IS A GREAT LAND.

Area Equals That of the United States and Part of Alaska.

Brazil has an area of 3,280,000 square miles, or that of the United States with half of Alaska added, says the Review of Reviews. This is approximately five-sixths of the whole of Europe, or almost one hundred times the size of the mother country. Compared even with Australia, Brazil not only holds the best house for fowls consists of a closed room in which they may roost and remain in cold weather if they

choose to do so and a shed opening to the south where they can scratch and sun themselves to their liking. There should be an opening between this shed and the closed room through which the fowls may have free egress during the day, but which should be closed at night in cold weather and not in the heat of summer.

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Finally, dividing the land area of the new world by language into English, Spanish and Portuguese (which includes all of Haiti and the small colonial holdings of France, Holland and Denmark), we arrive at the following remarkable facts: The United States with Alaska, Canada, including the islands within the great arctic circle, Newfoundland, British Guiana, British Honduras and the various British islands of the West Indies make a total of 49 per cent of the whole; the 18 Spanish speaking republics, with Porto Rico, 30 per cent; Brazil alone making up the remainder, or 22 per cent. And yet, to the average American the Portuguese language is regarded practically as a negligible quantity, while many of our exporters complacently classify Brazil as Spanish-French Guinea, as too unimportant to occupy a place by itself.

The only secret on earth is the one no one knows but yourself.

On her own continent she almost equals the combined areas of the other twelve republics and colonies, one-half of Argentina only having to be deducted. This will readily be apparent on consulting an atlas, as will the equally astonishing statement that her extreme length from north to south is, approximately, 38 1/2 degrees, or the distance from the northern extremity of Maine to the coast of Venezuela.

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